

the Secretary, the United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, local officials, and other interested parties, shall determine which inherently safer technologies are to be used by the high-consequence water facility.

“(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making the determination under clause (i), an owner or operator—

“(I) may consider transition costs estimated in the options feasibility assessment of the owner or operator (except that those transition costs shall not be the sole basis for the determination of the owner or operator);

“(II) shall consider long-term security enhancement of the high-consequence water facility;

“(III) shall consider comparable water facilities that have transitioned to inherently safer technologies; and

“(IV) shall consider the overall security impact of the determination, including on the production, processing, and transportation of substances of concern at other facilities.

“(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the tiers and priority system established under subsection (b)(2)(B), subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator—

“(A) shall prioritize the use of inherently safer technologies at high-consequence facilities listed under subsection (b)(1);

“(B) subject to the availability of grant funds under this section, not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an options feasibility assessment from an owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility under subsection (b)(3)(A), shall issue an order requiring the high-consequence water facility to eliminate the use of 1 or more substances of concern and adopt 1 or more inherently safer technologies; and

“(C) may seek enforcement of an order issued under paragraph (2) in the appropriate United States district court.

“(2) DE MINIMIS USE.—Nothing in this section prohibits the de minimis use of a substance of concern as a residual disinfectant.

“(d) GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the tiers and priority system established under subsection (b)(2)(B), the Administrator shall provide grants to high-consequence facilities (including high-consequence facilities subject to an order issued under subsection (c)(1)(C) and water facilities described in paragraph (6)) for use in paying capital expenditures directly required to complete the transition of the high-consequence water facility to the use of 1 or more inherently safer technologies.

“(2) APPLICATION.—A high-consequence water facility that seeks to receive a grant under this subsection shall submit to the Administrator an application by such date, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator shall require, including information relating to the transfer to inherently safer technologies, and the proposed date of such a transfer, described in subsection (b)(3)(B).

“(3) DEADLINE FOR TRANSITION.—An owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility that is subject to an order under subsection (c)(1)(C) and that receives a grant under this subsection shall begin the transition to inherently safer technologies described in paragraph (1) not later than 90 days after the date of issuance of the order under subsection (c)(1)(C).

“(4) FACILITY UPGRADES.—An owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility—

“(A) may complete the transition to inherently safer technologies described in para-

graph (1) within the scope of a greater facility upgrade; but

“(B) shall use amounts from a grant received under this subsection only for the capital expenditures directly relating to the transition to inherently safer technologies.

“(5) OPERATIONAL COSTS.—An owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility that receives a grant under this subsection may not use funds from the grant to pay or offset any ongoing operational cost of the high-consequence water facility.

“(6) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, the owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility shall—

“(A) upon receipt of a grant, track all cost savings resulting from the transition to inherently safer technologies, including those savings identified in subsection (b)(4)(B)(iii); and

“(B) for each fiscal year for which grant funds are received, return an amount to the Administrator equal to 50 percent of the savings achieved by the high-consequence water facility (but not to exceed the amount of grant funds received for the fiscal year) for use by the Administrator in facilitating the future transition of other high-consequence water facilities to the use of inherently safer technologies.

“(7) INTERIM TRANSITIONS.—A water facility that transitioned to the use of 1 or more inherently safer technologies after September 11, 2001, but before the date of enactment of this section, and that qualifies as a high-consequence facility under subsection (b)(2), in accordance with any previous report submitted by the water facility under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)) and as determined by the Administrator, shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$125,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 485—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE VALUE OF FAMILY PLANNING FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 485

Whereas the United States has one of the highest rates of abortion in the industrialized world;

Whereas reducing unintended pregnancies will reduce the number of abortions;

Whereas one of the most effective ways to prevent unintended pregnancy is to improve access to safe, affordable, effective family planning;

Whereas contraceptive use has declined (slightly among all women and precipitously among low-income women) and, as a result, unplanned pregnancy rates have risen among low-income women by 30 percent;

Whereas the impact of contraceptive use is hard to overstate — 11 percent of women in the United States who do not use contraception account for ½ of all unintended pregnancies;

Whereas low-income women today are 4 times as likely to have an unintended pregnancy and more than 4 times as likely to have an abortion as higher-income women;

Whereas abortion rates have increased among low-income women, even as they have continued to decrease among more affluent women;

Whereas 12,800,000 women of reproductive age are uninsured and 9,300,000 women of reproductive age live in poverty;

Whereas lack of coverage for contraception and other health care costs result in women of reproductive age paying 68 percent more in out-of-pocket costs for health care services than do men of the same age;

Whereas family planning is a vital part of helping women achieve the best health outcomes for both women and their babies; and

Whereas Women's Health Week is a time to recognize the important role family planning services play in the lives of women across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Congress should help women, regardless of income, avoid unintended pregnancy and abortion through access to affordable contraception; and

(2) Congress should support programs and policies that make it easier for women to obtain contraceptives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 486—DESIGNATING JUNE 2006 AS “NATIONAL INTERNET SAFETY MONTH”

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. VITTER, Mrs. LANDRIEU, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BURNS, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 486

Whereas, in the United States, more than 90 percent of children between the ages of 5 years old and 17 years old, or approximately 47,000,000 children, now use computers;

Whereas approximately 59 percent of children in that age group, or approximately 31,000,000 children, use the Internet;

Whereas approximately 26 percent of the children of the United States in grades 5 through 12 are online for more than 5 hours a week;

Whereas approximately 12 percent of those children spend more time online than they spend interacting with their friends;

Whereas approximately 53 percent of the children and teens of the United States like to be alone when “surfing” the Internet;

Whereas approximately 29 percent of those children believe that their parents would express concern, restrict their Internet use, or take away their computer if their parents knew which sites they visited while surfing on the Internet;

Whereas approximately 32 percent of the students of the United States in grades 5 through 12 feel that they have the skills to bypass protections offered by the installation of filtering software;

Whereas approximately 31 percent of the youths of the United States have visited an inappropriate website on the Internet;

Whereas approximately 18 percent of those children have visited an inappropriate website more than once;

Whereas approximately 51 percent of the students of the United States in grades 5 through 12 trust the individuals that they chat with on the Internet;

Whereas approximately 33 percent of the students of the United States in grades 5